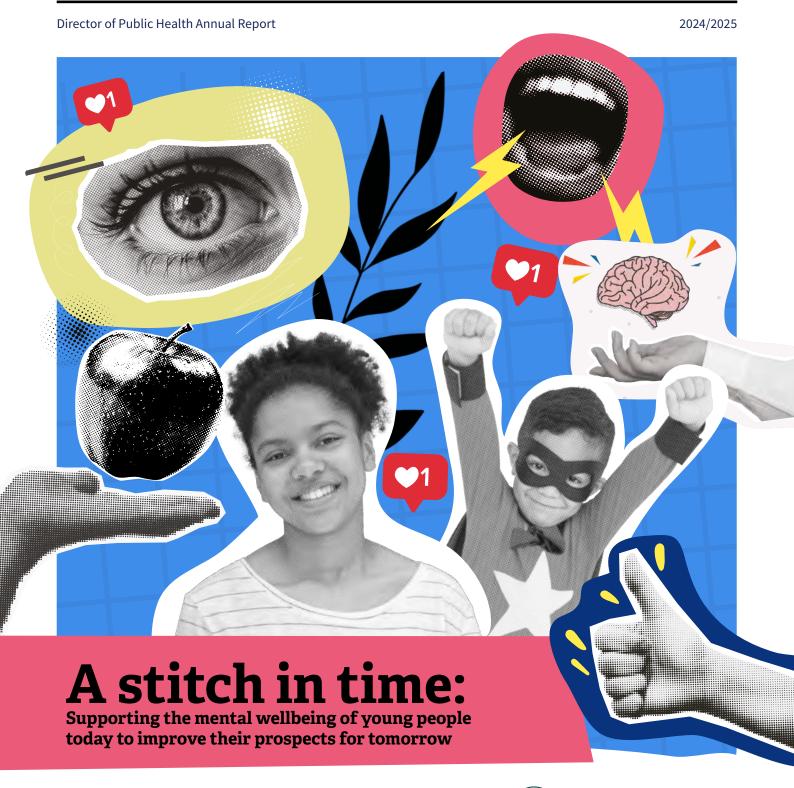
Children and Young People's Mental Health





Foreword from Ansaf Azhar



It is that time of the year again where I launch my **Director of Public Health** report for year 2024/25. As I do every year, I use my report to shine the spotlight on an important issue to create a call for action across all our partners in Oxfordshire.

Last year, we focused on the interplay between climate and health, and we reframed the debate on how climate interventions not only improve our environment across the globe over the long term but also improved our own health and wellbeing immediately.

This year, as we become a "Marmot County", I want to focus on the mental wellbeing of our children and young people as a means to positively influence their future opportunities. Again, like last year, I would like to reframe our thinking around this.

Over the last few years, we have seen significant increase in the referral of young people into

specialist mental health service provision. The drivers for this are multifactorial, complex and not fully understood. However, they will include an element of real increase in children and young people with mental health problems as well as an increase in diagnostic classifications and awareness.

Firstly, there is likely to be a small but significant increase in mental health conditions in young people for which mental health services are required.

However, it is likely that there is also a significant increase in lower level emotional and mental wellbeing issues coupled with anxiety disorders amongst our young people.

With support and early intervention, these cases often do not require referral to specialist clinical interventions. There is also a need to recognise that mental health, like physical health, can vary day to day and this is a normal part of life. It's important that our young people have the right tools to deal with their mental health fluctuations enabling them to build their resilience and deal with the day-to-day challenges of life and to realise their potential. The vast array of preventative and self-help wellbeing provisions available in Oxfordshire can be extremely helpful in these circumstances.

In some cases, these programmes can also help young people while they wait to be seen by a specialist.

It is important we see all our young people from diverse backgrounds as assets and their mental health is not a barrier to reaching their full potential. For this, all statutory partners and settings have a key role to play in maximising the potential of young people taking their differences into account and ensuring they are ready for the future in a way that reflects their individuality. In addition to this, our families, friends and communities can play a vital role in encouraging these preventative wellbeing approaches.

During the post COVID years we have seen a substantial rise in economic inactivity in both young people and older adults, reducing the growth of the working population significantly. This is happening at a time when healthy life expectancy is declining across country. This means we see a rising number of people living with long term ill health and having caring needs. In young people, one of the main drivers for economic inactivity is poor mental wellbeing.



We also know that economic inactivity as well as unstable and unsatisfying employment can lead to poor mental and emotional wellbeing amongst our young people, thus creating a strong viscous cycle.

We can better address this issue by looking at the situation in a different way. We need to embed mental wellbeing support across the county, particularly supporting children and young adults in early years, throughout education and through the transition from education to employment.

We know the needs of the Oxfordshire in the next couple of decades is going to be widely variable and we must map these skills and roles required to fulfil these needs. They are unlikely to come solely through traditional academic qualifications.

Our apprenticeships model should recognise the value of diversity in our society, and in meeting the community, skills and economic development needs of Oxfordshire. Our anchor institutions should come together in creating career opportunities for all, with a particular focus on transition to employment and on retraining to meet the future skills demands of the county.

As we become a "Marmot County" and have agreed to focus on early years as part of this, it feels timely that we come together to not only protect and improve the wellbeing of our young people, but also to create a productive and inclusive workforce that is fit to meet the challenging future needs of Oxfordshire.

I hope you enjoy this report, and it inspires you to capitalise on this moment and come together to make a once in a generation positive change to our young people's mental wellbeing and the future of Oxfordshire.

Ansaf Azhar

Director of Public Health and Communities

2024/25 Director of Public Health Annual Report

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1 Introduction

1.0 Mental health and wellbeing in children and young people

For children and young people to lead healthy, fulfilling, and happy lives, good mental health is essential.

It is central to overall wellbeing and allows children and young people to take advantage of opportunities that present throughout life. However, providing support for children and young people facing mental health problems and fostering good mental health is complex, and remains an ongoing challenge that demands collective effort from the individual, their families, schools, workplaces, and communities. This report highlights how the mental

health of children and young people in Oxfordshire – those aged up to 25 years – is changing and what can be done to manage this change.

Improving the population's mental health has been a national priority in the past decade¹. Despite this, the burden of mental health problems remains substantial and continues to grow for individuals of all ages, with 10 per cent of working age people reporting signs of a mental health problem² and this number has grown fastest in those aged 16-34. Also, in 2022/2023 there has been over 3.5 million people in contact with secondary mental health



services, a 10 per cent increase compared to 2021/2022³.

An estimated 1 in 5 individuals between the ages of 8–25 years were likely to have had a mental health problem in England in 2023⁴, with referrals to child and adolescent mental health services (CAMHS) in England increasing by around 12 per cent each year since 2016⁵.



1.1 Defining mental health

The World Health Organisation⁶ defines mental health as 'a state of wellbeing that enables people to cope with the stresses of life, realise their abilities, learn well and work well, and contribute to their community'.

This definition references how mental health relates to the person themselves, their relationships, and their ability to function in and contribute to a society.

Because mental health affects how people experience and respond to the world around them, it influences all aspects of life and is integral to individual and collective decision making.

Discussion of mental health is therefore complex, and it is important to acknowledge that definitions of mental health problems can differ between contexts.

This report includes data from various sources that are sometimes not directly comparable.

For example, some sources record mental health based on patients reporting their own experiences, where in other contexts, rates of prescriptions for commonly used drugs are used as an indicator for mental health problems or mental health problems are differentiated by whether or not they limit capacity for work. We aim to make this clear throughout the report where necessary.

The landscape of mental health can include discussion of wellbeing, and emotional wellbeing.

Therefore, interventions intended to support wellbeing may be different to mental health interventions, there is frequently crossover, and these can be protective of, or

beneficial to mental health.

Additionally, mental health problems frequently occur alongside other conditions. Certain diagnoses, such as autism or attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, are widely acknowledged to increase the risk of mental health problems but are not in themselves mental health problems.

The mental health landscape includes self-harm, suicide, and severe mental health problems. These are important and Oxfordshire's Suicide and Self-Harm Prevention Strategy is currently being refreshed and will be published in 2025.

The scope of this report does not focus on clinical management of mental health problems, but on the wider picture of mental health including exploring the factors influencing trends in mental health, and potential systems approaches to protecting and supporting the mental health of children and young people.

1.2 What are the consequences of poor mental health in children and young people?

Mental health problems in children and young people are interlinked with physical and emotional wellbeing, and impact individuals, families and surrounding communities.

For instance, mental health problems in childhood have been linked with a wide range of emotional and behavioural impacts such as reduced sleep quality⁹, increased risk of self-harm and suicide¹⁰, greater rates of alcohol or illicit drug use¹¹, and challenges with attention and conduct at school¹².

There is growing awareness of the physical health consequences of mental health problems, including difficulties with maintaining a healthy weight¹³, issues with sticking to treatment for medical conditions such as type 1 diabetes mellitus¹⁴ and higher risks of developing chronic conditions such as heart disease in adulthood¹⁵.

Mental health problems in children and young people are also linked with social outcomes such as lower school readiness, higher school absenteeism and lower educational attainment¹⁶.

Difficult family environments including domestic violence, abuse, or neglect are also strongly related to mental health problems in children, with individuals in such family conditions being more than twice as likely to have a mental health problem than those in more stable families¹⁷.

This can have significant implications for employment and training opportunities, with adults that report mental health problems at an early age less likely to be in employment, education and training, and more likely to hold lower-quality jobs¹⁸.

Finally, mental health problems are strongly linked to inequality, with children

from lower-income families around four times more likely to experience mental health problems than those from higher-income families.

This can be cyclical, with mental health problems being worsened by factors associated with deprivation such as unemployment or poor housing, while also being a barrier to taking actions to improve living conditions.

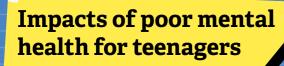
Promoting and enabling good mental health is therefore a vital component to reducing health differences within communities to break the cycle of negative thoughts reinforcing each other.



While we all have different ways of talking about our mental health, some words and phrases are more respectful and widely accepted by others.

As more people talk about their mental health, the language we use about mental health is changing. This can have a positive impact on the stigma of mental ill health. Mental health problems is a phrase that many people who experience them have said feels appropriate and helpful for them, we therefore use this phrase throughout this report.

Mind⁷ and the Mental Health Foundation⁸.





Education:

When struggling with concentration, memory and motivation, it can be difficult to excel at school and often grades suffer.



Employment:

Teenagers may struggle to find and keep a job and their performance often suffers.



Relationships:

Struggling with mental health often puts strain on relationships including withdrawal and increased conflict.



Finances:

Managing finances is incredibly difficult for those with mental health problems - especially impulsive teens.



Physical Health:

Poor mental health can lead to physical health problems, such as sleep disorders, gastrointestinal problems and headaches.

1.3 What are the objectives and aims of this report?

Supporting and improving the mental health and wellbeing of children and young people is paramount to building a thriving society.

This report provides an overview of mental health and wellbeing of children and young people in Oxfordshire, highlighting the potential drivers for changes in mental health over the past decade.

It will also explore the intricate relationship between mental health and employment, emphasising the challenges and barriers that young people with mental health problems face during this transition period to adulthood.

This report describes what we can do to tackle this growing issue, examining the current evidence base behind interventions aimed at

improving mental wellbeing and showcasing the ongoing efforts in Oxfordshire to support local children and their families.

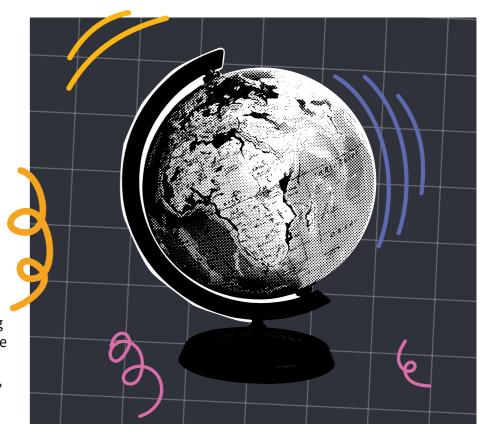
Lastly, it will outline the recommendations aimed at improving the mental health of all children and young people in Oxfordshire.

2 Changing mental health among children and young people

2.0 What is the global and national picture of mental health in children and young people?

Mental health problems among children and young people have been increasing at an alarming rate over the past few decades, with an estimated 166 million young people suffering from a mental health problem in 2019 – roughly equivalent to one in seven¹⁹.

Depression and anxiety are now ranked as the 4th and 7th biggest contributors to poor health in children globally. In comparison to 1990, the overall burden from mental health problems in children and young people has grown by 15 per cent, with the United Kingdom having one of the higher rates



of young people diagnosed with new mental health problems compared to other countries in western Europe²⁰.

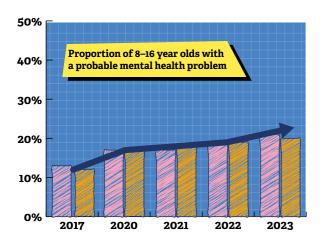
In England, it is estimated that approximately 1 in 5 children and young people aged 8–25 had a probable mental health problem in 2023, as defined by scoring highly on the strengths and difficulties questionnaire – a questionnaire used to assess children's mental health²¹.

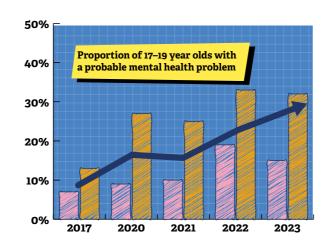
This has risen sharply in recent times, with around a 66 per cent increase in 8–16 year olds and more than a doubling in 17–19 year olds since 2017. Since 2021, there has also been a 30 per cent increase in probable mental health problems amongst those aged 20–23, with young women experiencing approximately twice as many probable mental health problems as young men.

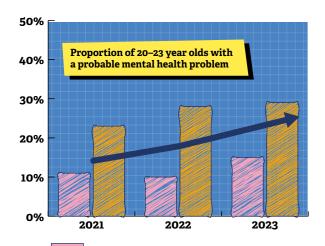
The rise in mental health problems in children and young people in England between 2017 and 2023

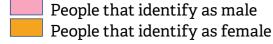
Graphs showing the rise in mental health problems in children and young people in England between 2017 and 2023.

Source: Mental health of children and young people in England 2023 survey²².





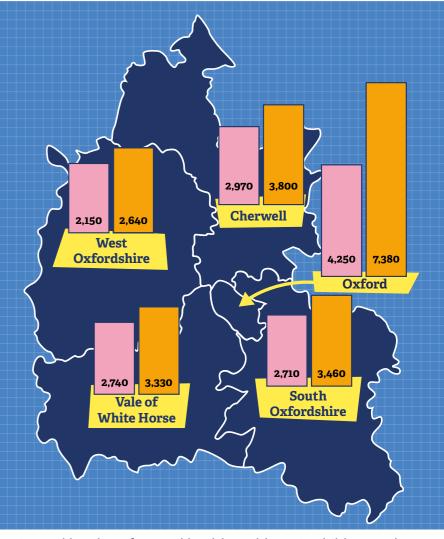




2.1 What is happening in Oxfordshire?

Oxfordshire has also observed changes in the mental health and wellbeing of its children and young people. This is particularly important given the high proportion of students in the county. Using national estimates, around 35,000 of Oxfordshire's children and young people were likely to have had mental health problems in 2023.

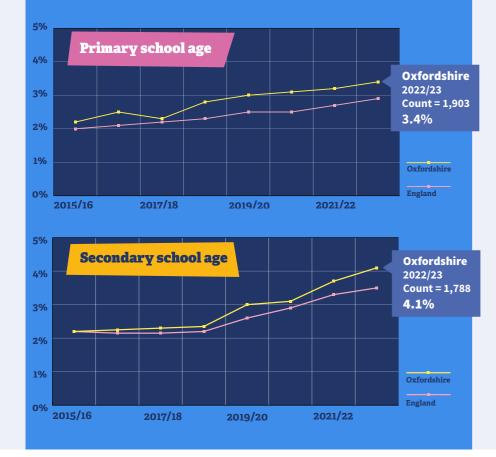
Caption: These numbers have been generated by applying national estimates of prevalence of probable mental health problems in children and young people (from Mental Health of Children and Young People in England Survey 2023) to the ONS mid-population estimates for Oxfordshire in 2023. This estimate includes the student population.



Estimated burden of mental health problems in children and young people by Oxfordshire districts in 2023.

People that identify as male
People that identify as female

The number of school children with special education needs (SEN) who are identified as having social, emotional and mental health as the primary type of need, as a percentage of all school pupils (academic years).



Referrals to secondary mental health services have steadily increased across all childhood age groups, with an 83 per cent rise between 2016/2017 and 2019/2020 for ages 0–9, a 58 per cent rise for ages 10–19, and a 36 per cent rise for ages 20–24²³.

These increases are significantly greater than those seen in individuals aged 25 and older. Overall, an estimated 11 per cent of 0–19 year olds were referred to secondary mental health services in 2022/2023, one of the highest rates in the south east region^{24,25}.

The proportion of children receiving support in school for a special educational need, with social, emotional and mental health identified as the primary need, has also been steadily rising in Oxfordshire and nationally, with growth in Oxfordshire outpacing the national trend.

In Oxfordshire, we have observed not only an increase in the number of children requiring specialist mental health support, but also a growing number of children and young people with mental health needs below the threshold for referral for clinical services.

Approximately 48 per cent of referrals to CAMHS were assessed as needing alternative support pathways rather than specialist CAMHS care, suggesting a rising number of children who may be living with mild-to-moderate symptoms of mental health problems²⁶. This also suggests challenges in identifying appropriate alternative support for these young people from other relevant organisations in the county.

The 2023 OxWell School Survey provided deeper insights into the mental health and wellbeing of children in Oxfordshire. A significant proportion of pupils reported that mental health problems impact their daily lives, including over half of pupils aged 17–18 years. Additionally, around one in five students reported feeling lonely and one in four reported often or always feeling sad or empty ²⁷.

Special educational needs are distinct from (although they can occur alongside) mental health problems. However, the number of children with special educational needs that impact their educational experience has also risen. The prevalence of autism among students known to schools is significantly higher in Oxfordshire compared to the national average.

In 2020, approximately 20 out of every 1,000 pupils in Oxfordshire were recorded as

having autism, a figure that has more than doubled since 2015²⁸. Though this should not be conflated with the rise in mental health problems, it is relevant to the discussion around diverse needs in education, as well as demand for services such as CAMHS and educational psychology.

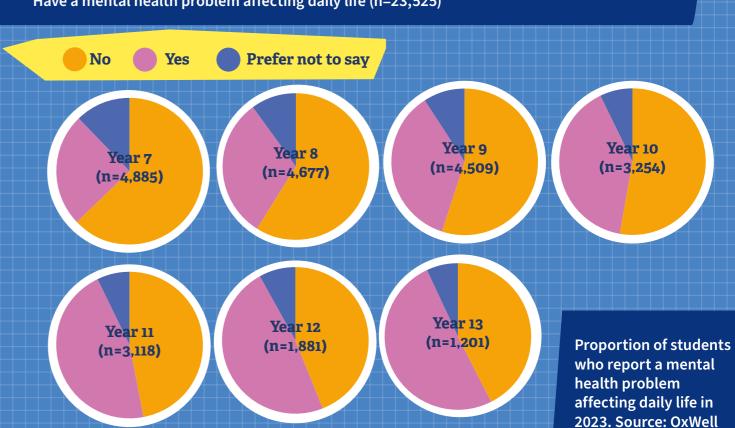
Within Oxfordshire, striking inequalities in mental health and wellbeing are evident.

Around a quarter of children aged 8–16 years with mental

health problems have a parent who is unable to afford out of school activities, compared with around 1 in 10 children who do not report mental health problems ²⁹. More deprived areas such as Greater Leys have approximately 6.5 times the rate of self-harm as less deprived areas such as north central Oxford³⁰.

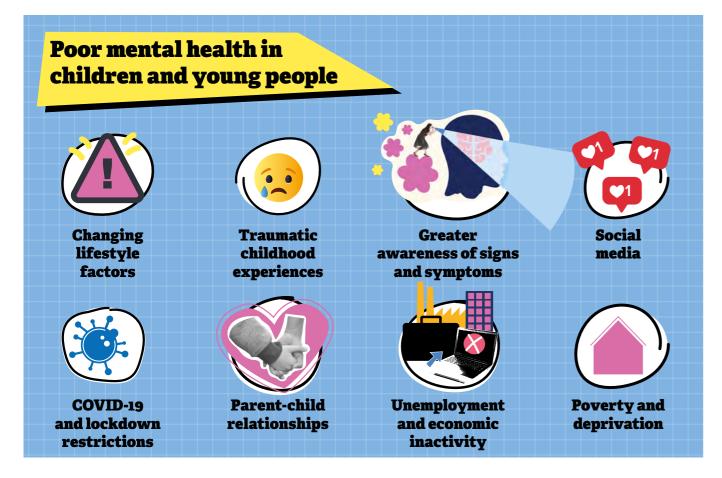
School Survey 2023.





2.2 What could be behind the rise in mental health problems in Oxfordshire?

Due to the wide range of drivers that can affect and impact youth mental health, several factors are likely to have contributed to the rise in mental health problems in children and young people in Oxfordshire.



Changing behaviours

Changing behaviours have played a key role in the worsening mental health in children and young people. Reduced levels of physical activity have been linked with mental health problems³¹. Recent survey data suggesting that children aged 11–16 with a likely mental health problem were more than four times more likely to not have exercised in the previous seven days than

children without a probable mental health problem³². Although Oxfordshire still has a higher proportion of children and young people who are physically active than nationally, this has declined since 2019³³.

As have rising costs of living especially in counties such as Oxfordshire, where the cost of housing is high relative to incomes. This has led to

changes in family dynamics with young people living with families for longer, which can impact on their lifestyles and their mental health.

Substance use also continues to an important contributor to mental health problems, with nearly half of young people starting substance use treatment reporting a co-existing mental health problem³⁴.

Traumatic childhood experiences

Stressful and traumatic events during childhood are strongly linked to mental health problems in childhood and later in life. An estimated three out of four adolescents who have experienced traumatic childhood experiences develop mental health problems by the age of 1835. Prevention of these events remains a priority in Oxfordshire, where the number of domestic abuse crimes involving children in Oxfordshire has been increasing since 2012³⁶.

Better awareness of mental health problems in children and young people

Greater awareness of the symptoms suggestive of mental health problems in children has contributed to higher referral rates and demand for services.

A growing awareness of the support available and a reduction in the stigma attached to mental health support may also be contributing to the growth in people seeking help. This has also been seen in other areas, such as higher rates of referral for autism spectrum disorder and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder ³⁷.

Social media

The growth of social media has helped children and young people to connect with others and develop relationships and communities. However, social media has also provided a platform for harmful content such as harassment and cyberbullying, which can have severe detrimental effects on a person's health and wellbeing and has been significantly linked with depression and anxiety³⁸. This is an important factor for Oxfordshire, where an estimated 37 per cent of children aged 8-18 years spend around four hours on social media each day³⁹.

COVID-19 pandemic and lockdown restrictions

A particularly important factor has been the consequences from lockdown restrictions during the COVID-19 pandemic - symptoms of social isolation, depression and post-traumatic stress disorder were found to have increased substantially during lockdown compared to before the pandemic⁴⁰. In particular, evidence has suggested that the pandemic was more likely to impact girls and young women, disadvantaged children and those with special educational needs and disabilities (SEND) requirements, contributing to the rise in mental health problems in these specific populations⁴¹.

Parent child relationships

There is a growing understanding of the importance of a strong parentchild relationship for the wellbeing of children. Factors such as family disruption, parenting distress, and the use of harsh discipline are linked with a greater risk of developing behavioural problems, whilst nurturing and responsive parenting are associated with better wellbeing during childhood⁴². Recent research has also highlighted that relationships, emotional wellbeing and development in the earliest years of life predict later learning, earning, emotional and social skills and mental and physical health 43.

Unemployment, poverty and deprivation

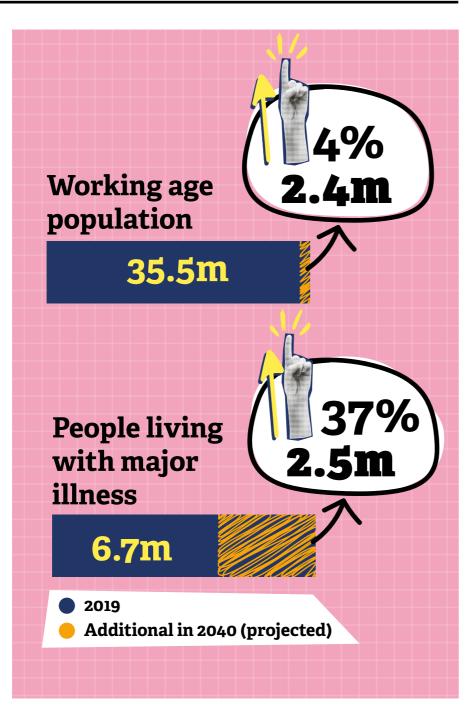
Unemployment can have a significant impact on young people's mental health, leading to challenges such as financial stress and social isolation. It can also lead to poverty and deprivation, which continue to be a significant area of concern for children and young people. The importance of this issue is explored in more detail in the next chapter.

3 Mental health and unemployment

3.0 Why is economic activity important for mental health?

Research has highlighted the harmful effects of unemployment on both physical and mental health⁴⁴. Being unemployed or working in poor-quality jobs can result in financial strain, increased stress, and a heightened risk of mental health problems such as depression. In turn, mental health problems can significantly impact a person's capacity to find and maintain employment⁴⁵.

Mental health among working age people is critical to economic growth. It is particularly important as an ageing population and rising levels of chronic conditions are forecast to increase the number of people living with illness by 37 per cent by 2040, a rise which will not be matched by the estimated 4 per cent growth in the working population⁴⁶.



Source: Health in 2040: projected patterns of illness in England - The Health Foundation.

3.1 What barriers prevent young people from being economically active?

The current generation of young people face several challenges to entering the employment market and remaining in education and training.

The transition into adulthood can be a highly stressful period of life, marked by challenges such as gaining independence, maintaining relationships, and managing finances, with support often being limited or difficult to access.

This has become more difficult in recent years due to a variety of factors including where salaries have failed to keep up with rising costs of areas such as groceries and housing⁴⁷.

Competition ratios for entrylevel jobs, particularly for recent graduates, have also grown substantially in some sectors, making it more difficult for young people to find quality employment opportunities⁴⁸.

young people think that is has become more difficult to find a job than ten years ago The 3 biggest barriers to entering the workplace were: lack of skills or work experience, low wages, and lack of support such as reasonable adjustments. report a mental health problem with nearly believing it affects their ability to find work

Source: Youth employment outlook report 2024 – Youth Futures Foundation⁴⁹.

3.2 How does unemployment also act as a precursor to mental health problems?

Unemployment and lack of opportunities in education and training also drives poor mental health through several other mechanisms.

Intergenerational influence

Intergenerational influence refers to the impact that previous generations have on the children and young people of today, particularly on aspects such as behaviours, values, and socio-economic status.

Worklessness in the previous generation in a family can lead to financial strain, exposing children and young people to stressors such as inadequate housing and poor nutrition, as well as impacting on their expectations and aspirations.

The effect of intergenerational worklessness shows that children raised by parents who have been out of work were more likely to have poorer educational attainment and to not be in education, employment or training⁵⁰.

Deprivation and poverty

Unemployment can lead to deprivation and poverty, which has subsequent negative impacts on mental health. There is a strong association between poverty and domestic violence. While domestic violence affects all types of people, its occurrence is higher among those living in more deprived neighbourhoods, lower income households, and among those experiencing severe debt⁵¹.

It is also more difficult for individuals in more deprived areas to reach mental health support because there can be fewer services available, a stigma around poverty, and additional barriers such as lack of transport options.

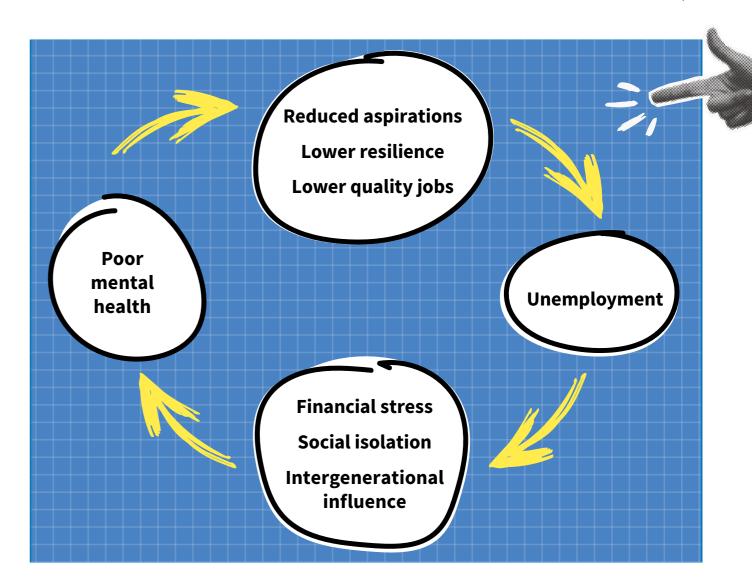
In Oxfordshire, areas with higher rates of deprivation and unemployment also tend to have higher rates of children and young people with mental health problems and higher rates of unemployment⁵².

Social isolation

Loneliness is a key risk factor linked with mental health problems in young people, with strong associations to depression and anxiety⁵³.

Being in employment, education and training can be protective through providing opportunities to socialise, interact and connect with others, and in many cases having access to employee or student support and wellbeing programmes.

Furthermore, unemployment is associated with societal stigma, making it more difficult for individuals to seek support from others as well as financial strain that may exclude them from social activities.



Negative cycle of unemployment and poor mental health.

3.3 How does poor mental health lead to unemployment or low-quality employment?

A recent report from The Health Foundation⁵⁴ outlines the link between mental health and economic activity and highlighted some particularly worrying trends in the 16–34 age group.

It discusses mental health problems which are 'work-limiting' (where it is the primary health condition, and it affects the amount or type of work an individual can do) alongside mental health problems which are 'non-work-limiting'.

While both types have increased in frequency, the growth is larger in non-work-limiting mental health problems. The report discusses that their impact can be greatest among people with fewer qualifications further exacerbating inequalities.

Aspiration and resilience

Good mental health and wellbeing is important for fostering a person's resilience, aspiration and ability to look forward to the future.

Symptoms associated with poor mental health such as lack of energy, negative selfesteem, and excessive anxiety, can make it challenging to maintain motivation and engagement during employment and training. This can be especially important when seeking work.

A survey carried out in England in 2023 found less than a third of young people aged 17–23 years with a mental health problem reported a positive outlook on their job prospects, whilst more than two-thirds without mental health problems are optimistic about their future⁵⁵.

Educational attainment

Mental health problems significantly impact educational opportunities for children and young people, negatively affecting attendance and being related to lower educational achievement⁵⁶.

In turn, this impacts future employment opportunities where lower qualifications are associated with lower wages and employment rates⁵⁷.

Furthermore, the negative impacts of both reduced educational achievement and mental health problems can compound, with 33 per cent of non-graduates with mental health problems reporting unemployment compared to 19 per cent of non-graduates without such problems⁵⁸.

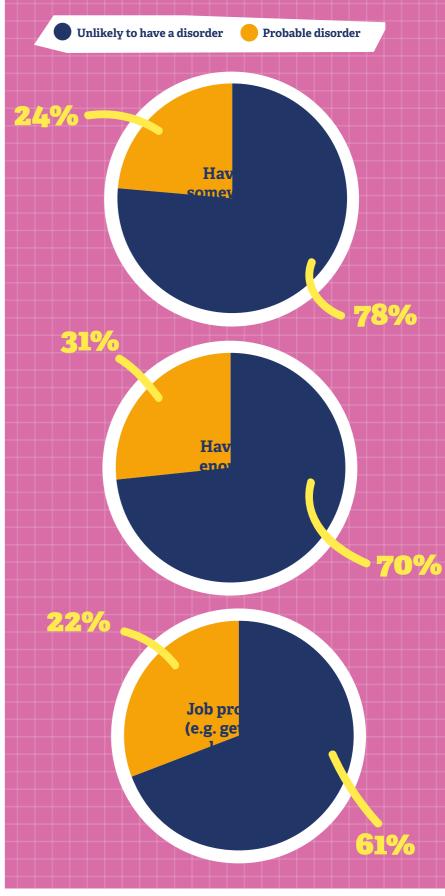
Quality of employment

The influence of mental health problems on aspiration, resilience and educational attainment, in addition to potential symptoms such as low energy, reduced concentration, and social anxiety can make it difficult to obtain and retain work.

This is particularly true of good quality jobs that are paid well, are secure and have regular hours⁵⁹. 40 per cent of employees aged 18–24 years with mental health problems were on low hourly pay, compared to 35 per cent of employees without mental health problems. Additionally, 11 per cent of employees aged 18–24 years with mental health problems were on zero hours contracts, compared with 6 per cent of their peers⁶⁰.

Mental health problems can lead to more time away from work and the need for part-time or flexible working arrangements, making it challenging to sustain employment.

As individuals aged between 18–24 years report greater stress-related impacts due to work compared to those aged 55 and over⁶¹, reasonable adjustments and workplace wellbeing is increasingly a priority.



Proportion of young people aged 17–23 years who feel optimistic about the future, by topic and mental health of young people.

Source: The Resolution Foundation⁶²

3.4 What are current trends in young people who are not in employment, education or training?

Overall, the percentage of young people in the United Kingdom aged 16–24 years who are not in education, employment or training (NEET) has decreased in the past decade, from 16 per cent of people aged 16–24 years in 2011 to 12 per cent in 2023⁶³.

However, the number of young people who are not working due to long term sickness has increased dramatically, almost doubling from around 93,000 in 2013 to around 190,000 in 2023 with mental health problems being the most common reason^{64,65}.

In 2023, 45 per cent of young people out of work aged 18–24 years reported a mental health problem compared to only 27 per cent of young people in work, a difference that has widened since 2014⁶⁶.

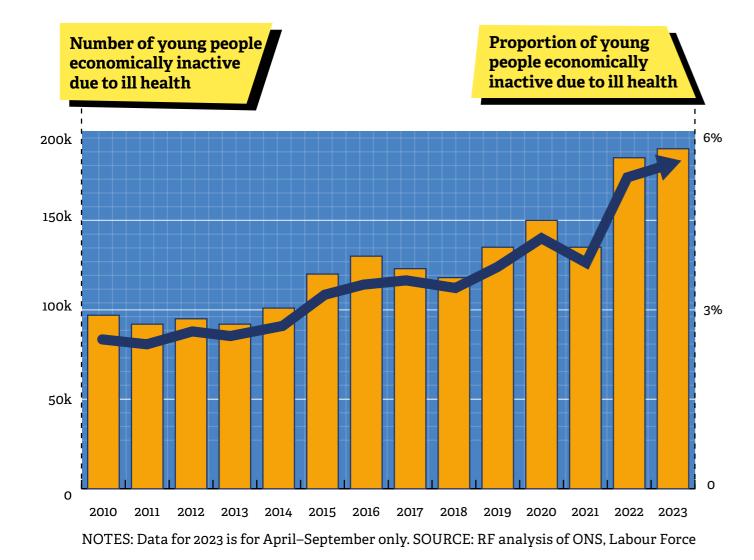
In Oxfordshire, the overall proportion of young people who are not in education, employment or training (NEET) is lower than other parts of England – around 4.4 per cent of 16–17 year olds in Oxfordshire were classified as NEET compared to 6.9 per cent regionally and 5.2 per cent nationally⁶⁷.

However, this has started to increase, and the number of students aged 16–18 who are NEET and reporting CAMHS input or mental health problems has risen since 2022.

Although the proportion of individuals aged 16–24 years claiming unemployment in Oxfordshire is lower than the national average (3.6 per cent compared to 7.6 per cent), there remains significant differences in the proportion of unemployment between districts.

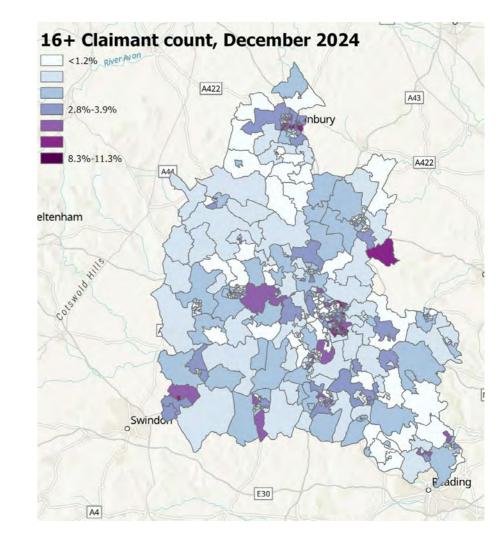
For example, the lowest rate in south Oxfordshire is at 1.8 per cent whilst the highest rate in Oxford city is at 5.2 per cent⁶⁸.

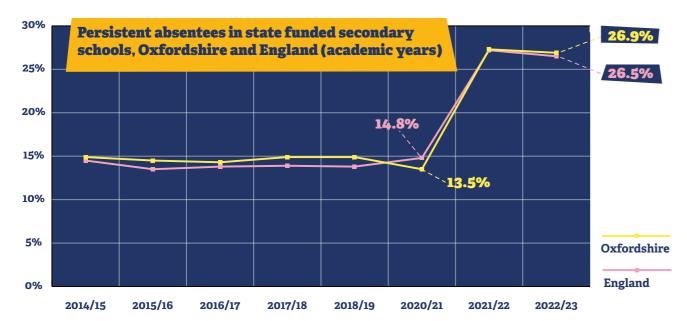
Inequalities are even greater when looking at some of the different communities in the county, with the number of claimants being much higher in more deprived areas such as Littlemore, compared to less deprived areas such as north Oxford⁶⁹.



Graph showing economic inactivity due to ill health in young people between 2010-2023 in the UK. Source: The Resolution Foundation.

Map showing the differences in proportion of working age population that are unemployed in Oxfordshire in 2024. Source: Oxfordshire County Council Data Hub





Percentage of children who are persistently absent (missing 10 per cent or more sessions/7 days across a term) from secondary schools. Source: Oxfordshire County Council Data Hub

When it comes to education, an issue of growing concern for Oxfordshire is the increase in rates of persistent absenteeism in secondary schools. If a pupil is persistently absent it means they miss 10 per cent or more of possible sessions at school or miss seven days or more across a school term.

The persistent absence rates in secondary schools in Oxfordshire for academic year 2022 to 2023 was 26.9 per cent⁷⁰ or 10,177 pupils which was similar to England at 26.5 per cent.

For primary schools pupils in Oxfordshire, 14.6 per cent or 6,806 children were persistently absent compared to 16.2 per cent for England.

2022 data showed the educational attainment of disadvantaged young people in Oxfordshire at GCSE level and the A-level point score are below national averages⁷¹,

and below that of their peers in other areas considered 'statistical neighbours' to Oxfordshire.

The same report showed that Oxfordshire ranks in the lowest 25 per cent nationally for educational attainment for disadvantaged children in early years development, Key Stage 1, Key Stage 2, and Key stage 4.

The gap between this disadvantaged cohort and their peers is greater in Oxfordshire than nationally, with disadvantaged pupils achieving 27 per cent below their peers in Oxfordshire in Key Stage 1 compared with 17 per cent nationally. Nationally this gap is reducing, however in Oxfordshire it has widened from 20 per cent in 2019 to 27 per cent in 2022.

Diverse educational and vocational routes - including apprenticeships - are vital to ensuring that young people

have an accessible route to skilled employment. Oxfordshire has seen a slight decline in the number of people starting apprenticeships over the last 5 years, with a total of 3,640 in 2022/2023 compared to 3,771 in 2018/2019⁷². More encouragingly, the number of young people completing their apprenticeships has been gradually rising. Understanding the factors underpinning what makes an apprenticeship successful could provide insight into the training and employment landscape and suggest how apprenticeships can fit into a vision to fill our skills gaps in Oxfordshire.



4 What do we know works?

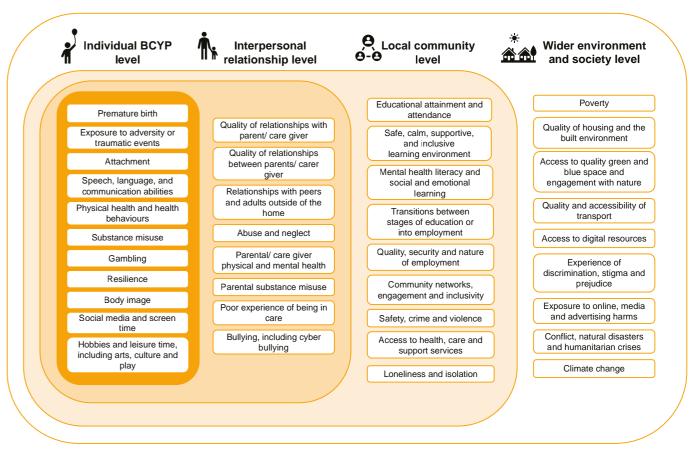
4.0 What interventions can tackle mental health problems in children and young people?

As discussed in previous chapters, multiple factors including an individual's life circumstances, social

relationships, and broader environment can influence their overall mental health and wellbeing. This has been outlined by the Department of Health and Social Care's Improving the Mental Health of Babies, Children, and Young People framework published in 2024, which highlight factors that can be targeted to improve mental health and wellbeing throughout childhood at the individual level, the interpersonal relationship level, the local community level, and the wider environment and society level⁷³.

Research is underway investigating the diverse and wide-ranging interventions that could positively impact the lives of children and their families, particularly for those that are at greater risk of developing such issues. This section explores the growing evidence base behind such interventions.





Improving the Mental Health of Babies, Children and Young People framework. Source: UK Government.

4.1 What works for individuals and families?

At the individual level

Interventions focusing on individuals aim to strengthen resilience and reduce the impact of stressors that negatively affect mental health.

Psychosocial interventions such as social-emotional learning and cognitive behavioural therapy are commonly utilised for treatment of mental health problems such as anxiety and depression, and have been shown to be effective with both short and longer term benefits⁷⁴.

Community-provided cognitive behaviour therapy can be particularly helpful early in the development of mental health problems and for those below the threshold for referral for specialist mental health clinical services^{75,76}. Other approaches for children and young people who do not need specialist clinical support include initiatives that promote general wellbeing, such as sports, creative activities, supported access to nature, and participating in

community or social groups. These have been shown to have direct mental health benefits and can complement more traditional interventions. This can be especially beneficial for people who may experience barriers asking for or accessing traditional mental health support⁷⁷.

Interpersonal relationship level

Given the importance of family throughout childhood, strengthening family dynamics has been a key area of interest for interventions aimed at improving mental wellbeing of children. There is strong and consistent evidence supporting interventions that focus on building parenting skills and enhancing parentchild relationships through behaviour management techniques. Emerging research suggests that in some cases these can be effectively delivered using technology such as online platforms,

thereby improving accessibility for parents and carers⁷⁸. Evidence also supports interventions to improve the health and wellbeing of parents as a way to improving the mental wellbeing of their children⁷⁹.

Protection from bullying is also important to supporting mental health. This can include cyber bullying. Schools and families can have a role in this, and in cultivating opportunities for positive relationships with peers⁸⁰.

4.2 What works at the community and wider environment and society level?

Schools and communities

Community-level interventions highlight the role that neighbourhoods play in shaping the mental health and wellbeing of children. Key to this are schools, where providing programmes such as social and emotional learning has shown evidence for short-term benefits and some signs of longer-term impact⁸¹.

Interventions that are focussed on the school environment and incorporating a whole-school approach to mental health, such as cultivating an antibullying culture and a sense of community, have demonstrated potential benefits for overall student wellbeing within schools^{82,83}.

Additionally, access to nature and green space have been repeatedly shown to be beneficial to mental health as well as to learning. Initiatives such as Forest School have the potential to support mental health in young people through strengthening access to nature, and this is the subject of ongoing research⁸⁴.

Among local communities, it is widely acknowledged that strong community networks, a sense of belonging, access to social activities and to safe spaces to independently play and socialise can benefit and protect mental health⁸⁵.

Supporting local communities to grow and develop these assets is complex and requires a collaborative approach, centred on the communities themselves. Community safety, spaces, events and activities, as well as community-based services such as libraries, youth groups, and sports and leisure facilities all contribute to a thriving community. This, in turn, can increase a sense of belonging, safety and social cohesion with an associated reduced risk of mental health problems86.

Place-based approaches (community led initiatives that target the specific circumstances of a place) have seen increasingly supportive evidence for improving mental health in children and young people⁸⁷. Known as 'healthy place shaping', this holistic view of local areas and communities and how they can influence the health of their residents can also support good mental health⁸⁸.

Environment and society level

The building blocks of health such as housing, poverty, deprivation, income, and access to greenspace are important factors in the mental health of children and young people⁸⁹, however evidence about what works to address these factors is still emerging. Initiatives that address poverty and income inequality have found small positive impacts on mental health through initiatives improving access to income support⁹⁰. As previously discussed, interventions to improve access to nature and green space can also be beneficial, although understanding the exact mechanism remains limited⁹¹.

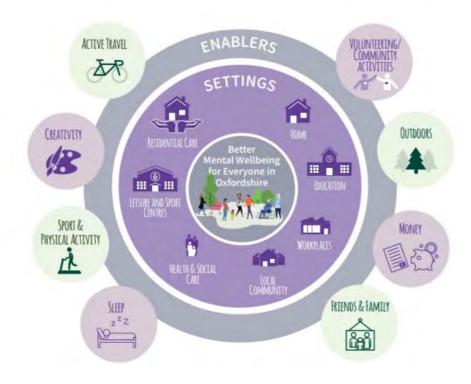
Economic environments should also be considered. The Organisation for Economic **Cooperation and Development** published recommendations in 2022 aimed at 'creating better opportunities for young people'. These emphasised the importance of fulfilling employment to mental health and life chances, and specified systems targets to build towards an inclusive economic environment, aiming to reduce inequalities and improve wellbeing through a productive, diverse and sustainable economy⁹².

5 What's happening in Oxfordshire?

5.0 What are we doing in Oxfordshire?

Organisations in Oxfordshire have been working together to improve health and wellbeing based on shared ambitions outlined in the Oxfordshire Mental Health Prevention Framework 2024–2027.

This section outlines just some of the initiatives implemented by employers, NHS organisations, local authority, district councils, voluntary organisations and others to promote and enable good mental health among children and young people in Oxfordshire.



Oxfordshire's Mental Health Prevention Framework 2024–2027

5.1 Actions at the individual level

Self-help services

Self-help services are essential in managing acute stress as well as offering longer term guidance for maintaining good mental health.

In Oxfordshire, there are various resources available that provide children and young people with easy, low-barrier access to support without the need for a referral.

Below are some examples of these services. As identified in the Oxfordshire Mental Health Prevention Framework, these are accessible through a 'no wrong door' single point of access approach.



Oxfordshire's 24/7 Mental Health Helpline

provides support for people of all ages experiencing a mental health crisis or emotional distress, with a specialised service for individuals under 25 years old.

It offers a range of support using trained mental health professionals, including immediate help and advice as well as signposting to additional services that are more suited to the individual's needs.

OXMe.info

OXME.info

is a digital resource that provides an online central hub for information on health, lifestyle, and employment opportunities for young people in Oxfordshire.

It includes dedicated sections on wellbeing and offers detailed advice for individuals who are NEET.

Additionally, OXME.info has a presence on social media platforms, such as TikTok and Instagram, to further increase engagement and awareness.



Tellmi

is a free app that provides a safe and supportive space for young people aged 11–18 living in Oxfordshire to discuss issues affecting their mental health with others in the community.

It is fully anonymous and moderated, with additional support via professional counsellors available for individuals with more severe symptoms

Additionally, it has a detailed resource library with articles and information on mental health topics relevant to children and young people, with integrated access to over 700 vetted resources and support services.

Transition into young adulthood

To ease the transition into adulthood, Oxfordshire has implemented several targeted services to help young people navigate this period.





The Targeted Youth Support Service (TYSS)

by Oxfordshire County Council works with young people aged 11-18 (up to 25 with an Education, Health and Care Plan) across Oxfordshire to grow aspiration, develop resilience during challenging times, and reduce the risk of mental health problems.

The service offers both group work and one-on-one support to address social and emotional needs, with an overall goal of helping young people transition into fully engaged, active adults who can make positive choices for their lives and communities. In 2024, over 120 young people received one to one support.

The Migrant Career & Employability **Support Programme**

is an initiative designed to provide targeted and specific career guidance to students from migrant families.

It acknowledges the additional and unique challenges students from migrant families face and aims to supplement and enhance the support such individuals receive in schools.

Typical services provided include career guidance workshop, mentorship opportunities, and work experience placements designed to the needs of the students.

The Oxfordshire Supported **Internship Programme**

supports young people aged 16–24 with learning difficulties/disabilities with an Education, Health and Care Plan who need extra assistance with transitioning into employment.

This one-year placement connects individuals with employers, providing them the opportunity to acquire essential skills and practical experience, with the goal of securing paid employment.

Delivered in partnership with local organisations like Activate Oxford and Abingdon and Witney College, the program focuses on work readiness and employability skills, as well as offering additional support for mentors and financial support for additional costs such as individuals who completed the programme received an offer of employment following the end of their

travel. In 2024, 52 per cent of internship.

It's a great bridge between college and work and they make sure you aren't thrown completely into the deep end. It has helped boost my confidence and I am sure it would help others as work can be seen as very scary. I feel it's not as scary anymore, it's getting better. I'm not completely thinking about it all the time anymore. It's been a good experience overall."

Experience of a local young intern



Case study from Oxfordshire Supported Internship Programme

Substance use issues

Substance use can be both a major contributing factor to, and consequence of, poor mental health.

Here4YOUth

Cranston's Here4Youth

provides a specialised support service for children and young people aged between 8-25 years affected by their own or someone else's substance use.

A range of personalised services are provided including oneto-one support in safe spaces, education about alcohol and drugs, as well as the use of psychological therapies such as motivational interviewing.

Additional support is provided to parents affected by such issues, with the Moving Parents & Children Together Programme providing a whole family-based approach to reducing the harms of substance use.

Since April 2024, over 140 children and young people have been seen by the service, with over 550 intervention sessions delivered.

5.2 Actions at the interpersonal relationship level?

Interventions targeting families

Family interventions are essential in supporting disadvantaged children at risk of developing mental health issues, as well as their parents and carers.

Oxfordshire offers several initiatives designed to provide timely and appropriate support for these families. Below, we highlight some of the many available programs across the county.

Bounce Back 4 Kids (BB4K)

is a recovery service provided by Parent and Children Together for children who have witnessed or experienced domestic abuse, alongside their non-abusive parents.

The service aims to help families heal from trauma, focusing on safety, emotional readiness, and empowerment, typically through a 10-week program.

The service also offers a range of other support, including individual therapy, group interventions, and online resources.

BB4K also provides domestic abuse training for practitioners and access to a private online community for continued support.



The Oxford Parent-Infant Project (OXPIP)

Several organisations specifically target the earliest years and provide early and effective support for families.

The Oxford Parent-Infant Project (OXPIP) promotes and enables closer parentchild relationships through specialised therapy sessions designed for parents with infants up to the age of 2, with over 700 families supported in 2023.

Additionally, Home Start Oxford has provided 470 struggling families with emotional support, practical advice and guidance with accessing additional services.



The Growing Minds

programme is delivered in partnership between Peeple, Home Start Oxford and The Berin Centre focusing on school readiness and educational attainment in Oxfordshire through activities such as free books for children, group workshops to share practice advice, and individualised home support.



YouMove

is an activity programme providing low cost and free activities for local families in Oxfordshire.

So far, more than 2,700 families have been provided with access to a wide range of different activities such as swimming and badminton that are aimed at improving both the physical and mental wellbeing of families through promoting a more active lifestyle.

In addition, local YouMove Activators in each district of Oxfordshire provide local guidance and advice, particularly supporting disadvantaged families such as refugee families and those with SEND requirements.

From September 2024, the program has also expanded to include activities for children under 5 to encourage healthy and active habits from an early age.







Children Heard and Seen

is a charity service dedicated to supporting children and families affected by parental imprisonment.

Established in 2014, it has worked alongside over 300 families and helped over 1,250 children with the negative impacts of parental incarceration, by using a child-centred approach to listen to and support the needs of the children.



The Oxfordshire Parent Carers Forum webinars (delivered by CAMHS)

is a series of online sessions aimed at providing educational information to individuals and the wider public regarding all aspects of mental health for children and young people.

The webinars invite expert speakers to discuss changes in clinical practice, current research and up to date best practices in managing common mental health problems such as anxiety and depression.



Oxfordshire's ATTACH team

is composed of clinical psychologists, senior social care workers and educational psychologists which use attachment theory to provide specialised support to adoptive parents, special guardians and foster care families.

The team utilises a variety of evidence-based methods such as trauma focused cognitive behaviour therapy to help parents and carers build better relationships with their children and aims to reduce the risk of developing future mental health problems.

Mentoring services

Aside from parent child relationships, additional mentoring support can be crucial for inspiring young people to build aspiration and develop resilience.

Oxford Hub's Big Brothers Big Sisters mentoring initiative

aims to foster supportive, longterm relationships between volunteer mentors and children aged 7–11 years.

Launched in 2017, this programme pairs mentors with local children to help boost their self-esteem, provide guidance, and facilitate personal growth through various fun activities, with 86 children supported and over 3,800 outings within the 5 years of the programme's inception.

Mentors typically spend around four hours a week with their mentees, engaging in outings, assisting with homework, and introducing new interests.

Individuals have reported both positive short-term outcomes such as better self-esteem and confidence, as well as longer term outcomes such as greater resilience and determination.

5.3 Actions at the local community level

Communities play a vital role in the promotion of good mental health in children and young people.

Below, we highlight several examples from various sectors that demonstrate the positive impact that communities can have on mental wellbeing.

Services by Oxford Health NHS Foundation Trust



Oxford Link Programme

is a service established in 2022 that provides extra support to young people with high complex needs within Oxfordshire, often when routine services are finding it challenging to provide the appropriate help needed.

With over 280 individuals already supported, the multidisciplinary service collaborates with organisations across the sector and helps people access the care and

support they need by bridging the gap between individuals, their families and different agencies such as health and social care, youth justice, and educational institutions.

Additionally, the service has a strategic aim focussing on developing a crossagency collaboration programme, identifying gaps in provision and acting as an information resource for allied professionals.

Excellent - child centred, holistic, trauma informed and knowledgeable approach that can only improve accountability and performance from other professionals and outcomes for young people."



Quote regarding Oxford Link



Children and Young People Healthy Child Programme

provides 11 integrated teams covering Oxfordshire, consisting of school nurses, health visitors, and family nurses who provide support for a range of health-related issues, including mental health.

More specifically, school and college nurses have responsibilities in identifying and helping children and young people at risk of developing mental health problems, as well as supporting transition into secondary school and adulthood. Family nurses provide additional support for first time mothers under 19 years of age, with a specialised pathway that prepares young parents for parenthood.

The School In-Reach Team

works with schools to provide students, parents/carers and staff with advice, training and education on common mental health problems such as anxiety.

It delivers a variety of workshops and group sessions that improve mental health literacy in schools, as well as signposting to other services and assisting with CAMHS referrals for individuals who require specialised support.

Parents are further supported via monthly webinars providing practical guidance and help on a variety of common children's mental health issues.

The Mental Health Support Team Programme

enhance the support already available in schools by offering specialised expertise and resources to deliver faster mental health assistance to individuals who may not meet CAMHS thresholds but would benefit from early evidence-based intervention.

This typically involves psychological therapies such as cognitive behaviour therapy and mindfulness sessions with a focus on supporting children and young people with common issues such as anxiety, behavioural difficulties, low mood, and phobias.

Services by the voluntary sector

Oxfordshire Youth

is a leading youth charity that aims to enable bestpractice youth work to be fully accessible to children and young people aged 8–25 years in the region.

The charity focuses on providing safe spaces, fostering strong and healthy relationships, and creating opportunities for young people to develop essential skills.

It has reached over 32,000 young people through their extensive network and programs.

Key initiatives of Oxfordshire Youth include:

Youth Voice Network:

This network promotes the lived experience and opinions of young adults, enabling young people to guide the charity's work. Initiatives include the Oxfordshire Youth Podcast which explores a wide range of challenges that young people face, as well as the Mental Health Ambassador project which delivers a 10-month programme to build confidence, mental health resilience, and leadership skills.

Supported housing:

Young People's Supported Accommodation is a service that has supported around 130 young people aged 18–24 years, particularly care leavers or unaccompanied asylum seekers, with housing needs. Such work has been key in enabling such young people to live in appropriate housing and the opportunities to further develop their life skills.

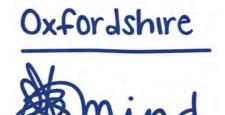
Support for third-sector **organisations:** Oxfordshire Youth provide support for over 150 youth sector organisations through programmes, such as the Wellbeing Programme, that deliver skill-based sessions on managing complex issues, as well as mentoring and leadership training workshops to help develop future leaders in the youth sector. Organisations supported are then linked and connected through the Changemaker Network, allowing for greater collaboration between

different sectors.

Skills development:

Several development opportunities and programmes are offered to children and young people such as the Transition Through Leadership programme which has enabled over 70 children aged 11–13 years to develop leadership skills and self-confidence as they transition into secondary education.

◆ Connecting sectors: In conjunction with Oxfordshire Mind, the annual Youth in Mind conference brings together individuals from all sectors focusing on the mental health and wellbeing of children and young people. In 2024, 16 workshops were delivered to share insights, discuss emerging issues and explore innovative approaches to improving the mental health of young people.



Oxfordshire Mind

is a voluntary organisation that collaborates with various sectors to promote mental health and wellbeing among children and young people.

A key initiative provided is the Children and Young People Supported Self-Help programme designed for young people aged 7–17 years to help manage mental health challenges through a sixweek guided course based on cognitive behaviour therapy principles.

Delivered in 15 GP surgeries across five primary care networks in Oxfordshire, it has triaged and assessed over 1,280 young people across the county, with 73 per cent of those who completed the programme reporting improvements to their wellbeing.

Additionally, Oxfordshire Mind provides specialised Youth Mental Health First Aid training sessions aimed at improving the ability of individuals from a wide range of disciplines to spot, manage and support young people in mental health crises and at high risk of suicide, with over 50 people since June 2024.

Made me feel really comfortable from the beginning.
Always listened and had nice general chats with me,
the resources my CYP wellbeing worker provided were
always helpful and relevant. It helped when we did
them together and my wellbeing worker always felt she
understood me."

Young Person



Oxfordshire Mind's Children and Young People Supported Self-Help Programme Feedback

SOFEA (Social Opportunities For Education and Action)

is a charitable organisation established in 2014 that works to transform the lives of vulnerable young people in Oxfordshire by providing educational, employability and wellbeing programmes.

They provide tailored support programmes such as the Powerhouse Pathway to help connect local young people in Didcot with local employers, as well as promoting mental health through wellbeing programs and outreach services such as the Transitional Support Programme which offers one-to-one mentoring to 11–16 year olds.

In 2022-2023, SOFEA supported over 500 young people, with a significant improvement in overall mental wellbeing from young people participating in their programmes.

Banbury Young Homelessness Project (BYHP)

is a charity based in north Oxfordshire that is part of the Youth Access Network and provides young people struggling with information, counselling and advice services.

Interventions include 1-to-1 therapy sessions to tackle common mental health issues, as well as mentoring and coaching sessions for individuals who are NEET.

SAFE!

is an independent charity in the Thames Valley region that supports young people aged 5–18 (up to 25 for those with additional needs) who have been impacted by crime.

Since its founding in 2008, SAFE! Has helped young people rebuild confidence and quality of life through services such as the Support After Crime Service, which offers one-toone and group sessions for individuals who have witnessed or been a victim of abuse.

School based approaches



The Early Years toolkit

Promoting good mental health remains a primary strategic goal for Oxfordshire schools.

The Early Years toolkit developed by Oxfordshire County Council, supports a whole-school approach to wellbeing and includes 31 core building blocks which include fostering effective leadership, enhancing engagement and learning strategies, and providing training and support for staff.

Training Senior Mental Health leads

As of August 2024, 69 per cent of all Oxfordshire schools have taken up national grants to train senior mental health leads in order to provide better oversight and strategic leadership on a whole-school approach to mental health and wellbeing.

Nurture Group Practitioners

support students with social, emotional, and behavioural difficulties through short-term interventions that have a holistic approach, combining academic teaching with developing social skills, confidence-building, and self-respect.



The Oxfordshire Virtual School

is an educational service that supports over 500 children and young people in the care system and provides educational programmes to suit their needs.

It aims to reduce the attainment gap is decreased, by working alongside schools and carers to provide specific education support such as personal education plans and additional academic tutoring.

Services in higher education





Mental health support services in universities

Both Oxford University and Oxford Brookes University provide a comprehensive range of mental health support services to support students facing mental health difficulties and to help them achieve their academic and personal goals.

Such services include dedicated welfare teams, confidential counselling sessions, wellbeing drop-in sessions, and access to online resources such as self-help advice.



The Oxfordshire Recovery College

offers a unique educational approach to mental health recovery for anyone over 16, focusing on co-production and shared learning by involving individuals with lived experiences to co-design and co-facilitate courses with trained professionals.

It provides free courses aimed at empowering individuals by enhancing their knowledge and skills related to mental health and wellbeing, with targeted courses for young adults aged 16–25.

5.4 Actions at the broader environment and society level

Marmot Place partners from across Oxfordshire have committed to work together to develop the county as a "Marmot Place".

At its heart, this work involves working together to address the underpinning social determinants, or building blocks, of health that drive much of the poor health and health inequality we see in Oxfordshire. System partners have agreed to focus on three key areas.

The first of these principles is "Give every child the best start in life" and good mental wellbeing is fundamental to achieving this. As already identified in this report the prevalence of poor mental health in children and young people in Oxfordshire is not equally distributed but clustered in certain communities and population cohorts.

The Marmot approach will help tackle these inequalities through partners working more closely together on the issues that cause these mental health inequalities.

The second priority principle is "Create fair employment and good work for all" and the third priority "Ensure a healthy standard of living for all"

Oxfordshire is prioritising children and young people's mental health through the Oxfordshire Children and Young People's Plan 2024–2028 and the Oxfordshire Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2024–2030.

Economic policy

The Oxfordshire Future Generations initiative

a part of the Future Oxfordshire Partnership, focuses on creating a sustainable and thriving future for the region for generations to come. It serves as a long-term strategic goal to address social, environmental, and economic challenges through collaborative efforts to enhance future health and wellbeing.

This strategy aligns with Oxfordshire's vision of building healthier, fairer, and more resilient communities, ensuring a better quality of life for both current and future generations.



The Oxfordshire Local Enterprise Partnership (OxLEP)

plays a crucial role in addressing barriers to education, training, and employment to have a sustainable and inclusive economy in Oxfordshire. By collaborating with various stakeholders such as local schools, businesses, and training providers, they provide career guidance and employability training to young people, particularly those impacted by unemployment or who are not in education or training.

For example, the Social Contract Programme is a £1.7m initiative that specifically supports vulnerable groups impacted by COVID-19 by developing key skills and providing mentoring services and apprenticeships.

Furthermore, OxLEP provides resilience-building activities which support mental health and personal development.

Environment and culture



The Oxfordshire Local Nature Partnership (OLNP)

plays a vital role in promoting mental health and wellbeing through nature-based initiatives in Oxfordshire.

The partnership collaborates with various stakeholders and local organisations to enhance community engagement with the environment, such as improving access to greenspaces.

Key initiatives of the approach include Green Social Prescribing which involves enabling individuals facing mental health problems to access and connect with the environment through community-based activities in nature. Such activities include group gardening, walking groups, and other outdoor engagements that support physical and mental wellbeing.

The partnership also has a role in fostering community networks and supporting local group initiatives to combat feelings of loneliness and isolation.

Case study of Greenspace & Us93

Greenspace & Us is a community insights partnership project that aimed to understand the barriers and enablers impacting access to greenspace for young women in East Oxford.

A focus was placed on examining the potential wellbeing benefits of greenspace and nature for young people in Oxfordshire, with respondents reporting the following:





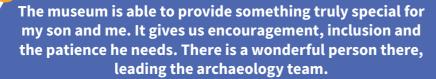
Priorities resulting from the project included providing a greater range of activities that integrate greenspaces, creating inclusive and safe environments, and empowering and supporting young women to connect with nature.

The Oxfordshire Libraries and Museums service

promotes arts, culture and history in Oxfordshire.

It has a focus on improving mental wellbeing and health through workshops and activities that engage children and young people to connect and reflect on their culture and experiences.

Additionally, volunteering opportunities at local museum services have been provided to young people to help develop their workplace skills and resilience.



I watched the first meeting of my son and her and felt my shoulders relax as I could see she 'got it' and that this was a place I could leave my son.

It gives him some space and independence. Somewhere he can calmly and quietly contribute, be appreciated and understood.

Long periods of illness mean that he often misses going and the manager of the team keeps in touch with us via WhatsApp. This means so much, because illness can be so isolating and being given the opportunity to be part of something he is interested in means a great deal.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the museum staff for all they do for us."



Case study of a young adult with mental health problems volunteering with the museum service, reported by the parent.

Community safety

Community safety is an important aspect of enabling children and young people to feel comfortable in their community and access local activities and resources.



The Safer Oxfordshire Partnership

acts as a strategic board that comprises of representatives from public health, youth justice and exploitation services, and police services to help shape and deliver the community safety agenda. Initiatives include bespoke substance misuse and exploitation workshops to school aged children, as well as the development of a multi-agency place-based Community Safety Framework for addressing crime and antisocial behaviour in the region.

Transport

The Oxfordshire Bus Service Improvement Plan

aims to improve access to key services, including mental health support, by making buses a more accessible. affordable, and sustainable transportation option. Since 2021, over £8m has been allocated to the initiative, with the addition of 25 new bus routes. The plan also promotes affordable fares, including £1 fares on Sundays in December 2024. Additionally, over £100,000 is being invested to explore ways to improve travel options for work-related journeys, aiming to reduce barriers that prevent access to employment.

Research and academia

To deepen our understanding of how broader factors influence the mental health of children and young people, several research initiatives are currently underway to explore the local impact of these determinants.



The Flourishing and Wellbeing Programme

in Oxfordshire is a research initiative led by the Oxford Health Biomedical Research Centre and funded by the National Institute for Health

Research. Its primary focus is on developing evidence-based strategies and interventions to promote mental health and wellbeing for both patients and the public, using local infrastructure and resources in Oxfordshire. One example of such workstreams is Living Laboratories, where community resources like Oxford Botanical Garden and Harcourt Arboretum are used to investigate the best ways to improve individuals' mental health and wellbeing.



The OxWell Survey

is an initiative between Oxford University's psychiatric department, the NHS, schools and local authorities to undertake a large scale survey of the mental health and wellbeing of school aged children and young people. As well as academic research, the team report the anonymous survey results to schools and local authorities, enabling them to use the information to identify and address wellbeing needs.

Optimising cultural ExpeRiences for mental health in underrepresented younG people onLiNe (ORIGIN)

is a research programme led by the University of Oxford and in collaboration with several NHS trusts, museums, and charity partners. This research study aims to investigate the impacts of co-designed online arts and culture intervention aimed at reducing anxiety and depression in 16-24 year olds. It particularly focuses on community engagement and collaboration, for young people facing challenges such as being a disadvantaged background, unemployment or from minority ethnic backgrounds. The effectiveness of such an intervention will be investigated in around 15,000 young people from all types of backgrounds.



Medical Sciences Division

Oxfordshire's Educational Psychology Service

works with children and young people facing difficulties and helps the individuals achieve the best possible outcomes at school using evidence-based psychological interventions.

Additionally, the Emotional Literacy Support Assistants (ELSA) training program has developed practitioners that provide tailored low-level interventions for pupils that help them to understand and manage difficult emotions, whilst building resilience.

6 Recommendations

6.0 Introduction

This report has highlighted the importance of children and young people's mental health - not only for the physical and psychological health of future generations, but also for the broader benefits to society. We showcase just some of the wide range of initiatives, actions, and policies in Oxfordshire that contribute to supporting mental wellbeing and preventing mental health problems, emphasising the shared role that everyone can play.

Nonetheless, there remains much to be done. This report has four key recommendations for ensuring the mental health of our children and young people is effectively supported for years to come. We also highlight actions that can be taken at the individual, interpersonal relationship, local community, and wider environment and society level to support progress in promoting better mental health among children and young people in Oxfordshire.

6.1 Key recommendations

1. Strive to reduce mental health problems by addressing wider factors

Mental health problems are closely linked to the building blocks of health such as deprivation, income, housing, and access to green spaces.

In Oxfordshire, this is reflected in the varying rates of mental health problems across the county, which align with differences in deprivation.

By collaborating with system partners, we can address these building blocks to create conditions that can prevent mental health problems arising and give us the best opportunity to improve mental health outcomes in the county.

The success of this endeavour will hinge on meaningful partnerships and collaboration with the NHS, county and district councils, universities, businesses, educational institutions, and the voluntary sector.

Wider environment and society

Organisations across
Oxfordshire are collaborating
with the University College
London, Institute of
Health Equity on a Marmot
Place project to address
health inequalities in local
communities.

Community

There is an increasing emphasis on empowering and supporting local communities to develop and maintain what is important and beneficial to them. Strengthening communities can lead to more opportunities for community events and regular activities, providing children and young people with a sense of belonging. These mechanisms have been shown to support good mental health. This report recommends prioritising work with local organisations such as community action groups, parish councils, schools and faith organisations.

2. Prioritise opportunity, activity, independence, and community

Evidence in this report raises concerns around increasing isolation, reductions in physical activity, and excessive time spent on social media as contextual factors in the rise of mental health problems. Yet taking part in social activities including community-based arts and sporting clubs, and unstructured outdoor activity and play can be protective for mental health and wellbeing.

Young people are often dependent on adult family members for funds, transport, and organising activities outside the home. Prioritising public and active transport solutions and safe community spaces can help young people have safe places to socialise outside of the home, and provide opportunities for independent travel for social, education or economic purposes.

Wider environment and society

Improving access to safe, inclusive spaces by addressing barriers such as transport links and ensuring that greenspaces and outdoor activities are available to all.

Community

Provision of community hubs, family hubs and outdoor recreation and socialising spaces which are accessible for families, will enrich the choices available to families in terms of social and cultural opportunities.

Strengthening our youth communities and increasing access to group activities, such as after school clubs, that build resilience, set habits for greater independence in young adulthood, and tackle social isolation.

Individual

Targeted schemes for young people to reduce barriers to accessing activities, social or economic opportunities should be prioritised. This may include free or subsidised bus travel, provision of cycling equipment or secure storage for cycles, and the provision (and targeting) of subsidised or free activities. A partnership approach should be taken to ensure that these measures can reach their intended audience.

3. Prioritising early and effective intervention

By providing timely, appropriate, and evidence-based family and individual support, we can address challenges before they escalate and when it is often at its most effective in fostering positive mental health and wellbeing.

This can reduce the risk of developing more severe consequences of poor mental health in the future.

Wider environment and society

Fostering collaboration between academic institutions and various sectors to advance research and the evidence base on interventions that address the root causes of mental health problems among children and young people.

Community

Developing and empowering senior mental health leads at schools to ensure delivery of early and effective support and intervention.

Interpersonal relationships

Improving mental health skills training, such as mental health first aid training, for parents, caregivers, and professionals working with young people. Provide pathways for struggling families to access early support through initiatives like family hubs and parenting programmes.

Individual

Increasing awareness of the signs and symptoms of mental health problems among children through universal health and wellbeing promotion. Expand mental health support options, including using digital platforms, to improve access for all individuals who needs it.

4. Ensuring diverse career and training opportunities are available for all young people

By offering a greater range of alternative training and career pathways such as apprenticeships, we can help young people identify and pursue goals and aspirations that align with their interests. This is crucial in empowering young people and equipping them with the tools to succeed both personally and professionally over the long term.

Wider environmental and social

Prioritising mental health and workplace wellbeing to ensure everyone has access to quality education, employment, entrepreneurship opportunities and financial resources.

Community

Partnering with local businesses to increase the range of employment opportunities available for young people, including apprenticeships and supported placements for those with mental health problems.

Interpersonal

Providing mentorship programs to engage children and young people, especially those without strong family support networks, to foster resilience and aspirations.

Individual

Ensuring mental health support and career advice is available throughout childhood, with a particular focus during transition periods, to prevent individuals from falling through the cracks.

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